

Glossary/Acronym List

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
Action	The components of a NEPA alternative in terms of what would be done to implement an alternative. Most actions considered in the Fish and Wildlife Implementation EIS are classified as one or more of the following: harvest, hatchery, hydrosystem or habitat actions. <i>See also</i> Implementation Action and 40 CFR §1508.18.
Adaptive management	Feedback based on knowledge or data generated by monitoring and evaluation actions, of the effects or results of an implemented action. The information and data are purposefully collected and used to improve future management plans and actions.
Adfluvial	Possessing a life history trait of migrating between lakes or rivers and streams.
Alevin	The developmental life stage of young salmonids and trout that are between the egg and fry stage. The alevin has not absorbed its yolk sac and has not emerged from the spawning gravels.
Alternative	In NEPA, one of several options for implementing a project, plan, law, or policy. Alternatives often consist of an overall theme or direction, and more specific actions. <i>See also</i> Policy Direction.
Anadromous fish	Fish that hatch and rear in fresh water, migrate to the ocean (salt water) to grow and mature, and migrate back to fresh water to spawn and reproduce.
Artificial propagation	Any assistance provided by man in the reproduction of Pacific salmon. This assistance includes, but is not limited to, spawning and rearing in hatcheries.
Average megawatt (aMW)	The average amount of energy (number of megawatts) supplied or demanded over a specified time.
Broodstock, captive breeding	Adult fish maintained in captivity, used to propagate the subsequent generation of hatchery fish.
Broodstock, wild	Adult fish harvested from indigenous populations used to propagate the subsequent generation of hatchery fish.
Bypass systems	Juvenile salmonid bypass systems consist of screens lowered into turbines intakes to divert fish away from turbines at hydroelectric dams. Bypassed fish are either returned directly to the river below the dam or into barges and trucks for transport to a release site downstream from Bonneville Dam. PIT-tag detectors identify all PIT-tagged fish passing through the bypass systems. In addition, the systems are equipped with subsampling capabilities that allow hands-on enumeration and examination of a portion of the collection for coded-wire tags (CWT), brands, species composition, injuries, etc. Recovery information at bypass systems is used to develop survival estimates, travel time estimates, and run timing; to identify problem areas within the bypass system; and as part of the basis for flow management decisions during the juvenile migrations.
Capacity	The maximum amount of power that can be produced by a generator or carried by a transmission facility.
Captive-breeding program	A form of artificial propagation involving the collection of individuals (or gametes) from a natural population and the rearing of these individuals to maturity in captivity. For listed species, a captive broodstock is considered part of the evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) from which it is taken.

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Term	Meaning
Conservation easement	Acquiring through lease, purchase, or donation the right to protect, improve, or maintain habitats or particular habitat conditions.
Conservation hatchery program	A program that uses artificial propagation to recover Pacific salmon by maintaining the listed species' genetic and ecological integrity.
Critical habitat	The geographic area occupied by or essential to a species.
Cultural resource	A term for which the meaning is largely derived from and limited by Federal law, regulation, and Executive Orders, and Departmental or agency standards or policies. Cultural resources are specific places that may be or are important in the history of the nation and its peoples. These resources include prehistoric or historic period archeological sites; buildings, or structures of architectural, engineering, or historical associative value; places of importance in history or tradition; and traditional cultural properties, which are resources important in maintaining the traditional lifeways of a community. Within the broad range of cultural resources are those that have recognized "historical significance." Locations or buildings that retain physical integrity and meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places specifically are "historic properties" (see below). A fishing ground or site may be an example of a "cultural resource" (and may even be a historic property if it meets the National Register eligibility criteria).
De-listing	Removal of a species or evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) from endangered or threatened status under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
Dewatering	Removing all the water from an artificial or natural container or channel. Typically refers to the immediate downstream habitat effects associated with a water-withdrawal action that diverts the entire flow of a stream or river to another location.
Dissolved gas	The amount of chemicals in normally occurring as gases, such as nitrogen or oxygen, which are held in solution with water. Usually measured in parts per million.
Dissolved oxygen (DO)	The amount of oxygen that is dissolved in a particular volume of water. The amount of DO can be an important indicator of the condition of a water body.
Drafting (reservoir)	Lowering of the elevation of a storage reservoir.
Drawdown	The distance that the water surface of a reservoir is lowered from a given elevation as water is released from the reservoir. Also, refers to the act of lowering reservoir levels.
Ecosystem	The biotic and abiotic characteristics of given area. An ecosystem can be as small as a wetland or as large as a biome (e.g., Great Basin Shrub-steppe Deserts, Tropical Rain Forests of the Lower Amazon Basin, The Columbia River Estuary). They are typically defined by some major habitat characteristics. Each has a unique set of physical, chemical, and climatic characteristics to which the plant and animal life have adapted.
Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT)	An expert opinion and empirical modeling approach to stream and watershed assessments.
Effect	The environmental consequences of an Alternative. Environmental effects can be ecological, aesthetic, historical, cultural, economic, social, or health-related. See also, 40 CFR §1508.8.
Emergence	The process during which fry leave their gravel spawning nest and enter the water column.

Term	Meaning
Endangered (ESA)	A species of plant or animal in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	An act passed by Congress in 1973, intended to protect species and subspecies of plants and animals that are of "aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational and scientific value." The ESA may also protect the listed species' critical habitat, the geographic area occupied by or essential to the species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share authority to list endangered species, determine critical habitat and develop recovery plans for listed species.
Energy	The ability to produce electrical power over a period of time.
Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS	A document defined by NEPA that presents analysis of the potential environmental effects of implementing a project, law, policies or new directives. It is required when the environmental effects from that change may be significant.
ESU (evolutionary significant unit)	A salmonid population or group of populations that are substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific population units, and contribute substantially to ecological/genetic diversity of the biological species as a whole.
Escapement	The number of salmon and steelhead that return to a specific measuring location after all natural mortality and harvest have occurred. Spawning escapement consists of those fish that survive to spawn.
Estuary, estuarine	The area where the fresh water of a river meets and mixes with the salt water of the ocean.
Existing conditions	The most recent status of the environment. A description of existing conditions is provided to help the reader understand and gauge environmental effects on the environmental variables.
Exotic Species	An introduced species; a non-native species.
Extirpate	To destroy or remove completely, as a species from a particular area, region, or habitat.
Fisheries	In-river – Harvest occurring within freshwater areas. Marine or ocean – Harvest occurring in marine areas. Mixed-stock – Harvest occurring at such a time or location as to potentially catch fish from multiple stocks.
Fishery	Indian – See "Tribal Fishing Rights." Non-Indian – Fisheries conducted by non-tribal members.
Floodplains	The area along a stream or river that is subject to flooding.
Flow augmentation	Increasing river flows during the juvenile out-migration by reducing water drafts at FCRPS storage reservoirs to provide higher spring flows and a higher probability of reservoir refill; by drafting reservoirs during the out-migration season (April through August); and by acquisition of water from non-federal sources.
Flow requirements	Quantity of flow necessary for fish survival in a given stream reach. These requirements may vary by species and life stage.
Fluvial	Of or pertaining to a river or stream. This includes the slope, shape, and channel, its substrate characteristics, its flow characteristics, its sediment transport characteristics and geomorphic conditions that contribute to these conditions.

Term	Meaning
Fragmented habitat	Habitat that is cut off from other portions of the habitat. Refers to areas where free movement of individuals is restricted from one portion of the habitat to other portions.
Fry (emergence)	The first free-swimming life stage of a salmonid.
Gas bubble disease	Conditions caused when dissolved gas in supersaturated water comes out of solution and equilibrates with atmospheric conditions, forming bubbles within the tissues of aquatic organisms. This condition can kill or harm fish.
Gas supersaturation	The overabundance of gases in turbulent water, such as at the base of a dam spillway. In fish, can cause fatal condition similar to the bends.
Generation	Act or process of producing electric energy from other forms of energy. Also refers to the amount of electric energy so produced.
Genetic Diversity	The array of genetic traits that exists within a population, due to a large number of slightly dissimilar ancestors, that enables it to adapt to changing conditions.
Genetic introgression	The introduction of genetic material from one species or population into another.
Habitat conservation plan	Plan to protect, improve, or maintain the status or condition of a given habitat.
Harvest	Selective – Harvest targeted to specific fish or fish runs. Sustainable – A degree of fish harvest that does not deplete fish populations below replacement levels.
Hatchery	A facility where fish are collected, spawned, reared, and (typically) released.
Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan (HGMP)	A document detailing the continued operation of an artificial propagation program.
Healthy stock	A stock of fish sustaining a long-term production rate adequate to ensure its continued survival over a wide range of variations in its life cycle.
Historic property or historic resource	As defined in the National Historic Preservation Act, Title III, Section 301 (16 U.S.C. 470(w)(5)), "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource." The criteria defining eligibility to the National Register are provided in regulations (36 CFR 60.4).
Hydrograph	A graphic representation of stage, flow, velocity, or other characteristics of river water at any given point.
Hydropower	Electrical power generation through use of the gravitational force of falling water at dams.
Hypolimnetic	Referring to the layer of water in a thermally stratified lake that lies below the thermocline, is noncirculating, and remains perpetually cold.
Impact factors	Underlying natural or man-made conditions that may affect the amount, location or timing of an environmental impact. Examples are institutions, markets, demographics, and tastes and preferences.
Implementation action	See <i>Action</i> .
Implementation options	Alternative methods or policy instruments for affecting human behavior to achieve actions; for example, regulation, subsidies, education and purchase.

Term	Meaning
Implementation plan	Generally, a group of actions and implementation options taken to implement a policy direction. Under the 2000 NMFS FCRPS BiOp, one and five year plans prepared by the action agencies to structure how they will comply with the BiOp.
Impoundment	Any human-made structure for retaining the flow of a river or stream that creates a reservoir.
Incidental take	Take of a threatened or endangered species that is incidental to, and not the directed purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. See "Take."
Indigenous	Existing, growing, or produced naturally in a region.
Instream flows	The amount of water passing a particular point in a stream or river, usually expressed in cubic-feet per second (cfs). Typically concerned with the minimum flow in a stream needed to protect and maintain aquatic life.
Integrated Rule Curves (IRC)	A set of reservoir operating criteria designed to meet multiple objectives (e.g. flood control, irrigation, recreation, and fish habitat).
Introgression	The insertion of the genes of one species into the gene pool of another. This is an effect associated with hatchery fish into the wild fish populations.
Jeopardy	An action places a listed species in jeopardy if the action would bring that species' continued existence into question. If a proposed action places a species in jeopardy, it means that species is at risk of no longer being in existence. So the jeopardy standard is measured in terms of the odds of avoiding jeopardy. It is not defined in statute.
Key issues	Important concerns about fish and wildlife policy expressed by stakeholders and individual citizens in the Region. Key issues can be actions, effects, or any other stated concern.
Life stage	An organism's period of development to adulthood.
Listed fish, species	Species determined to be threatened (any species in danger of becoming endangered in the foreseeable future) or endangered (a species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range) as allowed under the ESA.
Load	The amount of electric power or energy delivered or required at any specified point or points on a system. Load originates primarily at the energy-consuming equipment of customers.
Mainstem	The principal channel of a drainage system into which other smaller streams or rivers flow. BPA typically uses "mainstem" to mean the Columbia River as opposed to any of its tributaries.
Management responses	Public actions associated with fish and wildlife mitigation and recovery through laws or regulations, development of public policy, or design of official plans, often influenced by the Administration, the general public, or specific interest groups representing a particular concern.
Megawatt (MW)	The electrical unit of power, which is equal to 1,000 kilowatts (or 1,000,000 watts).
Minimum Gap Runners (MGR)	Turbine blades that maintain extremely close tolerance (less than 0.25 inches) between the blade, hub, and encasing drafttube walls (discharge ring).

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Term	Meaning
Mitigation	Measures taken to reduce or compensate for adverse environmental effects. Under the Regional Act, BPA has a substantive duty to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife, and their habitats, affected by the construction and operation of the FCRPS.
Mitigation hatchery fish	Artificially produced fish that are propagated to compensate for loss or reduction of a specific fish population.
Multi-Species Framework Project	A collaborative project of the Northwest Power Planning Council, the Columbia River Basin's Indian Tribes, and the United States to create several scientifically based, agreed-upon alternatives for determining how best to achieve fish and wildlife mitigation and recovery in the Columbia River Basin.
Native fish	Endemic to or limited to a specific region.
Naturally spawning fish/populations	Populations of fish that have completed their entire life cycle in the natural environment without human intervention.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act.
Non-native stocks	Not existing naturally, non-endemic.
Non-point source pollution (program)	Section 319 of the Clean Water Act establishes a Non-point Sources Management Program. States, territories and Indian tribes receive grant money that supports a variety of activities, including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and monitoring to assess the success of specific non-point source implementation projects.
Off-site mitigation	Off-site mitigation is an action taken to address humanly caused mortality of listed species outside the action area (hydrosystem) that would mitigate, in part, for the effects of unavoidable mortality inside the action area. It is credited toward the action agencies because it would not otherwise occur without the direct involvement of the action agencies. This is not defined in statute.
Operating agencies	The Federal agencies that operate Federal dams in the Federal Columbia River Power System, namely, the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.
Operating responses	Actions by entities specifically authorized to carry out directives.
Operations (FCRPS)	Management of the FCRPS projects as set forth in the 1995 FCRPS and 1998 Steelhead Supplemental Biological Opinions. Along with establishing certain hard constraints at storage reservoirs, the Biological Opinions established the Regional Forum, which as one of its responsibilities has some flexibility to recommend real-time (i.e., in season) management decision for flow augmentation, spill, and transportation decisions in order to best achieve passage strategies for migrating salmon.
Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST)	A long-term and comprehensive management plan negotiated between the United States and Canada that would govern salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest.
Particulates	Substances that consist of minute separate particles, such as dust or soot.
Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tagging	Passive Integrated Transponder tags are used for identifying individual salmon for monitoring and research purposes. This miniaturized tag consists of an integrated microchip that is programmed to include specific fish information. The tag is inserted into the body cavity of the fish and decoded at selected monitoring sites.
pH	The negative logarithm of the molar concentration of a hydrogen ion. More simply, the acidity of a solution.

Term	Meaning
Plan for Analyzing and Testing Hypotheses (PATH)	The PATH process is a multi-agency/multi-participant effort to allow a wide community of scientists and managers to analyze hypotheses for salmon decline and examine the outcome of different management options, including drawdown and transportation.
Point source discharges	Pollutants discharged from any identifiable point, including pipes, ditches, channels, sewers, tunnels, and containers of various types.
Policy Direction	The overarching theme—whether expressly stated or improvised—that guides and shapes the decisions made by governments, agencies, or other public bodies regarding fish and wildlife mitigation and recovery efforts. Also, a NEPA alternative for fish and wildlife policy in the Pacific Northwest Region.
Polluted	(1) An area that has been contaminated, especially by a waste material that contaminates air, soil, or water. (2) Any solute or cause of change in physical properties that renders water unfit for a given use.
Population(s)	A group of individuals of the same species occupying a defined locality during a given time that exhibit reproductive continuity from generation to generation.
Province	A large geographic area that has a similar set of biophysical characteristics and processes due to effects of climate and geology. Provinces are roughly equal to groups of 4 th - field USGS hydrologic unit codes (averages 1,000,000 hectares).
Reach	A section of stream between two defined points.
Rear	To feed and grow in a natural or artificial environment.
Reasonable and Prudent Alternative	Reasonable and prudent alternatives refer to alternative actions identified during formal consultation that can be implemented in a manner consistent with the intended purpose of the action, that can be implemented consistent with the scope of the Federal agency's legal authority and jurisdiction, that are economically and technologically feasible, and that would avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing the continued existence of listed species or resulting in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.
Reclamation Project(s)	Projects constructed under the Reclamation Act and operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which administers some parts of the Federal program for water resource development and use in western states. The Bureau of Reclamation owns and operates a number of dams in the Columbia River Basin, including Grand Coulee Dam.
Record of Decision, or ROD	The Record of Decision is prepared by the decision-maker to explain the basis for selection of a particular EIS alternative.
Recovery	The point at which population levels of a listed species have improved to an extent that the species no longer requires the protection of the ESA.
Redd	A nest of fish eggs covered with gravel.
Refugia	Locations and habitats that support populations of organisms that are limited to small fragments of their previous geographic range.
Resident fish	Reside in fresh water throughout their life cycles.
Response Strategy	Corrective measures required to maintain the selected Policy Direction following economic, political, or environmental changes.
Riparian (zones)	Those terrestrial areas where the vegetation complex and microclimate conditions are products of the combined presence and influence of perennial and /or intermittent water, associated with high water tables, and soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics.

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Term	Meaning
Run (fish)	A group of fish of the same species that migrate together up a stream to spawn, usually associated with the seasons, e.g., fall, spring, summer, and winter runs. Members of a run interbreed, and may be genetically distinguishable from other individuals of the same species.
Run-of-river dams	Hydroelectric generating plants that operate passing most if not all of their inflow because they lack more than a few feet of elevation for storage above their power head.
Runoff	Water that flows over the ground and reaches a stream as a result of rainfall or snowmelt.
Salmonids	Fish of the family <i>Salmonidae</i> , which includes salmon and steelhead.
Screens/ladders (fish)	Wire mesh screens placed at the point where water is diverted from a stream or river and through a turbine at a dam to help keep fish from entering the diversion or passageway. Fish ladders are devices made up of a series of stepped pools, similar to a staircase, that enable adult fish to migrate upstream past dams.
Seasonal flow patterns	Natural changes and fluctuations in stream flows occurring over the course of a year.
Sediment regime	The distribution of sediment input, transport, and storage in a river system over time.
Sedimentation	The settling of particles that are heavier than water and their deposition on the bottoms of streams and rivers.
Selective fishing gear	Fishing gear that, while targeting the intended species and size groups, allows non-target species to be released with little or no mortality.
Sensitive species	Those species that (1) have appeared in the <i>Federal Register</i> as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species, or (2) are on an official state list, or (3) are recognized by the U.S. Forest Service or other management agency as needing special management to prevent their being placed on Federal or state lists.
Smolt	Refers to the salmonid or trout developmental life stage between parr and adult, when the juvenile is at least one year old and has adapted to the marine environment.
Smoltification	Refers to those physiological changes anadromous salmonids and trout undergo in freshwater while migrating toward saltwater that allow them to live in the ocean.
Spawn	The act of reproduction of fishes. The mixing of the sperm of a male fish and the eggs of a female fish.
Species of concern	An unofficial status for a species whose abundance is at low levels.
Spill	Releasing water over a dam's spillways rather than channeling it through the powerhouse.
Spillway flow deflectors (flip lips)	Structures that limit the plunge depth of water over the dam spillway, producing a less forceful, more horizontal spill. These structures reduce the amount of dissolved gas trapped in the spilled water.
Status Quo	A policy direction defined by policies that were current at the time the Fish and Wildlife Implementation Plan EIS was drafted (prior to 2002), used as the No Action Alternative in this EIS. The Status Quo is the baseline by which all alternatives in this EIS were compared and all future alternatives will be compared.

Term	Meaning
Stock	A specific population of fish. When referring to salmon, a specific population of fish spawning in a particular stream during a particular season.
Storage reservoir	Reservoirs that have space for saving inflow instead of passing it immediately. Retained water is released as necessary for multiple uses – power production, fish passage, irrigation and navigation.
Stranding	Causing fish to be trapped in stream reaches due to insufficient water, especially as a result of water withdrawal.
Straying	A natural phenomena of adult spawners not returning to their natal stream but entering and spawning in some other stream.
Strong Stock	Species, stocks, or populations of fish and wildlife that are currently healthy and are not in decline.
Subbasin	A watershed area defined by 4 th -field USGS hydrologic unit code; the size averages 200,000 hectares.
Supplementation	Releasing hatchery produced fish into the wild in an effort to try and reestablish or increase the size of a naturally spawning population.
Surface Bypass Collection (SBC)	System designed to divert fish at the surface before they have to dive and encounter the existing turbine intake screens. SBC directs the juvenile fish into the forebay, where they are passed downstream either through the dam spillway or via the juvenile fish transportation system of barges and trucks.
Surplus Power	Excess power (firm or non-firm) for which there is no market in the PNW.
Take (legal/illegal)	Under the Endangered Species Act, "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect an animal, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.
Terminal area	The specific area (usually the mouth of a river or bay or near a hatchery release site) where a particular stock is returning to spawn.
Terminal fishery	A fishery that targets a specific stock of fish in a terminal area.
Threatened (ESA)	A genetic population that is at risk of becoming endangered in the foreseeable future.
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's source (Environmental Protection Agency).
Transport (juvenile)	Collection and transport via barge and truck of out-migrating juvenile salmonids from several FCRPS collection projects to a location downstream from Bonneville Dam, the lowermost dam on the Columbia River.
Tribal fishing rights	Generally understood to be the rights reserved by tribes in their treaties with the United States, although tribes may also have fishing rights based on Executive Orders, statutes, or aboriginal claims.
Trust obligations/responsibility	The obligation of the United States to all tribes, shared by Congress and all Federal agencies. . In <i>U.S. v. Mitchell</i> , the Supreme Court required the elements of a common law trust be present to make the trust responsibility enforceable. The elements of a trust are: (1) trust property (2) managed by a Federal agency under specific statutory guidance (3) on behalf of Indian beneficiaries. <i>United States v. Mitchell</i> , 463 U.S. 220-22 (1983).
Turbidity	The cloudiness of water caused by suspended matter that interferes with the passage of light through the water or in which visual depth is restricted.

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Viability (population)	A population in a state that maintains its vigor and its potential for evolutionary change.
Water conveyances	Devices used to transfer water from one location to another, usually from a natural water body to the land surface for irrigation, or for an industrial use. Examples include pipes, lined or unlined ditches, and irrigation canals.
Water quality limited	A water body that does not meet the federally approved state water quality standard established under the provision of the Clean Water Act.
Watershed	A watershed area defined by 5 th –field USGS hydrologic unit code; the size ranges between 20 and 40,000 hectares.
Weak Stock	Species, stocks, or populations of fish and wildlife that are in decline and are protected under the Endangered Species Act.
Wetland(s)	Areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that require saturated or seasonally saturated soil condition for growth and reproduction (Executive Order 1990). Examples of wetlands include swamps, marshes, and bogs.
Wild fish	See " <i>naturally spawning fish/populations</i> " or " <i>native fish</i> ."

ACRONYMS

All H	The "All H" paper (referring to hydro, habitat, hatcheries, and harvest). Now titled the Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy.
BA	biological assessment
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BiOp	biological opinion
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
Bureau	Bureau of Reclamation
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Council	Northwest Power Planning Council
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CRITFC	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
CVA	Columbia Valley Authority
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
FBS	Federal Banking System
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River power system
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
Forum	Columbia River Basin Forum
FPC	Federal Power Commission
FWIP EIS	Fish and Wildlife Implementation Plan EIS
H	see All H
HCP	habitat conservation plans
ICBEMP	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

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IFDG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
LRMP	land and resource management plans
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MSR	maximum sustainable revenue
MUSYA	Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (now known as NOAA Fisheries)
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PIT	"passive integrated transponder" tags
PMA	power marketing administration
PNCA	Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement
Regional Act	Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act
ROD	record of decision
RTO	regional transmission organization
SAR	smolt to adult returns
SIA	sample implementation action
SOR	System Operation Review
TMDL	total maximum daily loads
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WNP	Washington Nuclear Projects